August 6, 1777. NUMB. 2528.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

ALLAN MEUROS, in Third-street, the Corner of Race-street,

MANUFACTURES and SELLS gold, silver, silk, mohair, and worsted trimmings for hats, cordings of silk, mohair, and worsted for ladies clokes, strings for watches and canes; also hooks and eyes for gentlemens coats and hats.

N. B. Said *Meuros* cleans officers epaulettes, old gold or silver lace, and buttons, with as much elegance as any in London or Paris. He also gives ready money for old gold and silver lace. ¶

Chester, August 4, 1777.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in the Borough of Chester,

A LIKELY Mulattoe Fellow, about 26 Years of Age, is a good Cooper by Trade, and understands tending a Mill; he is a smart Fellow, and would either do well for his Business, or to wait on a Gentleman; he will be sold reasonable, for want of Employ at present. For Terms, enquire of

‖ 7 ſ 6. ELISHA PRICE.

Talbot County. Maryland, July 28, 1777.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on Thursday, the 11th of September next, at Talbot Court-House,

A WATER MILL, known by the name of Humphrey's Mill, and a small Dwelling-House, late in possession of Francis Clinton, situate on a Branch of Wye River, on the main road, 12 miles from Talbot Court-House, 8 miles from Queen's Town, and 2 miles from Emerson's Landing, on Wye River; a situation good for merchant or country business, also for a store or tavern, there having till lately been both near it. For the conditions of the mill, and title, apply to

‖ 7 ſ 6. JOHN SINGLETON.

July 10, 1777.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of PATRICK PORTER, deceased, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are desired to make speedy payment to the Executor; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their respective accounts, properly proved, and they shall be adjusted. § WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Executor.

WAS left at the house of the subscriber, in Upper Saucon township, Northampton county, a brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, is marked with VS. trots and paces, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her from the tavern of HENRY ALLES.

July 17, 1777. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

A CERTAIN *Margaret Downey*, late from *Ireland*, desires to inform her brothers, *Thomas* and *Walter Downey*, that she lives with her uncle *David Hunter*, near the Cross-roads, New-London, Chester county; she likewise desires them to come and see her as soon as convenient, or let her know where they live, that she may go to them. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

Cumberland County. West New-Jersey, July 22, 1777.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE goal in January last, and this day made an escape from the subscriber, a certain *ELIAS PAWLING*, was born in said county, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, full faced, black hair, very clumsy walk; had on, when he escaped, a brown sailor jacket, and an under ditto, near the same colour, of German serge, bound with binding something lighter, homespun shirt and trowsers, an old castor hat; his other clothes unknown; he resided last winter in Slater Neck, in Sussex county, on Delaware, and called himself *Elias Johnston*. Whoever takes up the said prisoner, and secures him in any of the States goals, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SOULLARD, Goaler. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in North Milford Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the night of the third of July last, a light dun MARE, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, newly shod, a small star in her forehead; she has a remarkable white piece of hair above her foretop, which extends across to the root of her ear. Whoever takes up the mare and thief, so as the owner may have his mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and for the mare only Eight Dollars, paid by PETER BAULDEN. ‖ 7 ſ 6r

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from on board the Franklin armed boat, under my command, the following deserters, viz. *William Burkitt*, an Englishman, 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, formerly lived between Chester and Marcus-Hook, by trade a taylor. *William Denton*, born in America, 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black hair dark complexion, down look, and served his time near Morris-river. *James Nagle*, born in the West of Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, speaks very much on the brogue, and is freckled in the face. *John Lann*, born in Ireland, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made; supposed to be gone in company with *James Nagle*, towards Lancaster or Baltimore. *Edward Ridgeway*, born in Philadelphia, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, by trade a house-carpenter; has a wife and child living in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, but suppose he will move his family to Germantown or elsewhere. Whoever takes up the above deserters, and secures them in any prison, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by NATHAN BOYS, Captain.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forbid at their peril to harbour them, as they may expect to be dealt with according as the law directs. ‖ 10s.

Waterford township, Gloucester county, July 31, 1777.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negroe wench, named *Hannah*, of a middle size; had on, when she went away, a blue serge petticoat, moss coloured jacket, without sleeves, tow shift and apron; took with her a fine shift, a blue quilt, a pair of white stuff stays, a white handkerchief; it is thought she has made towards Philadelphia; she formerly belonged to one Moore, a barber, in Front-street; it is thought she has other clothes with her. Whoever secures her in any goal, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, paid by

† 7 ſ 6. ISAAC HORNER.

West-Nantmill Township, Chester County, July 30, 1777.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 15th day of May last, a dark bay MARE, 3 or 4 years old, about 14 hands high, her hind feet white. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‖ 7 ſ 6. THOMAS KENADY.

STRAYED away, about the 1st of June last, from the plantation of the subscriber, living in Londonderry township, Chester county, and State of Pennsylvania, a large black Milch COW, if any mark it is not remembered. Whoever secures said Cow, and gives notice to the subscriber, so as he may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

July 17, 1777. ‖ 7 ſ 6. JOHN ALEXANDER.

LONDON, April 29.

The Substance of Mr. WILKES's Speech in the House of Commons last Wednesday, on the motion of Lord North to refer to the consideration of the Committee of Supply in his Majesty's message respecting the civil list.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THERE is not a gentleman in this House, or in the kingdom, more anxious than I am to see the splendor and dignity of the crown of England maintained in its truest lustre, although for above a course of fifteen years I have received from the crown only a succession of injuries, and never in any moment of my life the slightest favour. I had the honour, Sir, of a seat in this House, when the affair of the civil list was first agitated in Parliament, in the beginning of his present Majesty's reign, when every good subject hoped to have more than the idea of a patriot King. We then heartily acquiesed in the proposed grant. The acceptance of an annuity of eight hundred thousand pounds, and the giving up to the public the ancient hereditary revenues of the crown, originated from the throne, and was proposed to this House in the usual mode by Mr. Legge, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Parliament adopted the proposition, and it was accepted with gratitude by the King. The Ministers of that time declared to this House the King's entire satisfaction, and that his Majesty should be happy to be delivered from the disagreeable necessity of ever applying to Parliament, like his predecessors, to make good the deficiencies of the civil list. It was admitted that the allowance was competent, ample, most fully adequate to the wants, and even to the splendor of the crown. Parliament granted all the Sovereign asked, and made the grant in the very mode proposed by the Minister. The civil list act expresly declares in the preamble, that eight hundred thousand pounds was "a certain and competent revenue for defraying the expences of his Majesty's civil government, and supporting the dignity of the crown of Great-Britain." The nation thought themselves assured of not paying more than eight hundred thousand pounds per annum to the civil list, and gave that sum cheerfully for the trappings of royalty. In the speech at the close of that session our gracious young monarch told us from the throne, that "he could not sufficiently thank us," and that "he thought himself much obliged to us for what more immediately concerned himself." By this bargain, Sir, with the public, it was generally understood, and indeed admitted at that time, that his Majesty would be a gainer of near seven thousand pounds per annum. The noble Lord with the blue ribband has certainly drawn his calculations from the last eight years of the late King's reign. He ought to have taken the whole of that reign together. In some years the civil list was very deficient; in others it greatly exceeded the sum of eight hundred thousand pounds. As this is peculiarly a day of dry calculation, I will observe that from the accounts delivered into Parliament, it appeared in the thirty-three years of George the second's reign, from midsummer 1727 to midsummer 1760, the civil list produced only twenty-six millions one hundred and eighty two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one pounds, whereas eight hundred thousand pounds for thirty-three years amounts to twenty-six millions four hundred thousand pounds, so that there is a deficiency of two hundred and seventeen thousand and eighteen pounds. The gain therefore on a net revenue of eight hundred thousand pounds, is on an average above six thousand five hundred and seventy-six pounds a year. The sum of eight hundred thousand pounds was at that time thought abundantly sufficient to support the splendor of the crown and the majesty of this great people. His Majesty has received, besides one hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred and five pounds, the arrears of the late King's civil list, one hundred thousand pounds on account of Somerset-house, and an additional grant of five hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and eleven pounds in the year 1769 to discharge all incumbrances. The death of the Princess of Wales was a saving of sixty thousand pounds a year, and of the Duke of York twelve thousand pounds a year. Yet, Sir, we are now told of another debt of six hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty pounds, and called upon to pay that likewise, notwithstanding the former bargain with the public. Sir, I will venture to say, if we are indeed just trustees for the people, if we conscientiously reflect that their wealth is intrusted to our care, that we are the guardians of the public purse, we ought to stop this growing evil, and to reprobate the idea of suffering the money to be squandered, as well as the country drained by a variety of taxes. The power of controul of the expences of the crown is the very being and life of Parliament. Are the accounts on our table proofs of our boasted oeconomy?

There is at present, Sir, a peculiar cruelty in thus endeavouring to fleece the people, when we are involved in a most expensive, as well as unnatural and ruinous civil war, and burdened with an enormous load of national debt, the interest of which even we are scarcely able to stand under. Is there no feeling for the suffering of this impoverished country? Are the people really nothing in the scale of government? The principal of the national debt is stated to us at Midsummer 1775, to amount to the astonishing sum of one hundred and thirty-five millions nine hundred and forty-three thousand and fifty-one pounds, and the interest to four million four hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and twenty-one pounds. Is this the time, Sir, that a Minister can with an unembarrassed countenance come to Parliament, to lay additional loads on an exhausted nation, and to ask more of the people's money? When the greatest sources of our commerce and wealth are destroyed, when we have already spent in this war above nineteen millions, when above half of our empire is lost, and those American friends, who have assisted us so frequently and so powerfully, are forced to become determined enemies, and, for their own safety, to endeavour our humiliation: Are we at such a moment as this to talk of the greatness of the crown, shorn of half its beams, when we have lost more than we have retained of this divided empire, when new taxes, and additional burdens on the people are the sole objects of government? Is the civil list to increase in proportion to the loss of all those resources of trade and riches by which it is fed and nourished? Is the nature of the civil list in the body politic analogous to what Lord Bacon says of the spleen, that it increases in proportion to the waste, decay, and rapid consumption of the other parts of the human body?

Sir, we ought to look back to what former Princes and Parliaments have done. I will take the consideration only from the glorious æra of the Revolution, and I will state it fairly and fully. The civil list was not granted to King William for life till the year 1698, when seven hundred thousand pounds a year were settled upon him. The distractions of his government, and of all Europe at that period, are well known. His most generous views for the public were thwarted at home, during the greater part of his reign, by the Tories, as the friends of liberty are now harrassed by them in America, according to the letters of Gen. Washington to Congress. Queen Anne had the same revenue settled upon her. She gave yearly one hundred thousand pounds towards carrying on the war, a war against France, besides two hundred thousand pounds at least towards building of Blenheim-house, and above one hundred thousand pounds for the support of the poor Palatines. We have a resolution of this house, Sir, on a report from a Committee, which states this very fully. It is on the Journals of May 12, 1715, and in the following words, "Resolved that the sum of seven hundred thousand pounds per annum was settled upon his late Majesty King William during his life, for the support of his Majesty's household, and other his necessary occasions; and at the time of his Majesty's demise, after the deduction of three thousand seven hundred pounds a week, that was applied to the public uses, was the produce of the civil list revenues that were continued and settled upon her late Majesty Queen Anne during her life." The deduction for public services of three thousand seven hundred pounds a week, or one hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred pounds a year, from that part of the civil list revenue called the hereditary and temporary excise, was first made in the last year of King William. Notwithstanding this deduction, the civil list funds produced in that very year seven hundred thousand four hundred and twenty pounds. In the first of Queen Anne, the same funds, with the same deductions, were settled on her for life, and declared to be for raising seven hundred thousand pounds a year for the support of her household, and the dignity of her government. In the ninth of her reign, the old Post-Office act was repealed, and a new General Post-Office, with higher rates, was established; in consideration of which another deduction was made from the civil list revenue of seven hundred pounds a week, or thirty-six thousand four hundred pounds a year. Both these deductions have ever since been continued.

George I. had the same revenue settled upon him as Queen Anne, but if three hundred thousand pounds paid him by the Royal Exchange and London assurance companies, and a million granted in 1726 towards paying his debts, are included, his income will appear to have been nearly eight hundred thousand pounds per annum. In the first speech to his Parliament he took notice, "that it was his happiness to see a Prince of Wales, who may in due time succeed the throne, and to see him blessed with many children." Yet the establishment of the civil list at the beginning of that reign was only settled at seven hundred thousand pounds a year. It was not till after the great expences consequent on the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, and the other perjured Scots, who, although they had taken the oaths to his government, traiterously waged open and imperious war against a mild and just Sovereign, that the Parliament paid that King's debts. In the reign of George I. the Prince of Wales had an establishment of one hundred thousand pounds per annum.

George II. had a very numerous family, and eight hundred thousand pounds was at first settled upon him, with whatever surplus might arise from the duties and allowances composing the civil list revenues.

In 1736, that part of the hereditary and temporary excise, which consisted of duties on spirituous liquors, was taken from the civil list, in consideration of which seven hundred thousand pounds were transferred to it from the aggregate fund. The income of George II. including one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds granted in 1729, and four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-three pounds in 1747, towards making good the deficiencies which had arisen in the civil list duties, was eight hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and forty-nine pounds per annum for thirty-three years. His late Majesty likewise had in his reign a Scottish rebellion carried on by many of the same traitors, who had been pardoned by his father. The expence of that rebellion to the King and kingdom was enormous, for it was not confined to the extremities of the island, but raged in the heart of the kingdom, and the rebels advanced to within a hundred miles of the capital. Such an event, Sir, not unforeseen, because foretold, was a just ground for the Parliament's discharging a debt contracted by securing to us every thing dear to men and Englishmen.

The establishment of the present King, at the yearly rent charge to the nation of eight hundred thousand pounds, was a measure at the time equally pleasing both

to the Prince and people. The miniſter boaſted that there was not a poſſibility of any future diſpute about the hereditary revenues, or concerning accounts ſuſpected to be falſe, wilfully erroneous, or deceitful, kept back or anticipated, to ſerve a particular purpoſe. I am aware, Sir, that the civil liſt revenues have been increaſing for many years. The mean annual produce for the laſt five years of George the II. was eight hundred and twenty-nine thouſand one hundred and fifty pounds, and for the firſt ſix years of his preſent Majeſty it would have been, had the eſtabliſhment in the late reign continued, eight hundred and ninety-four thouſand pounds. In 1775 it would have been one million nineteen thouſand four hundred and fifty pounds. Near ninety thouſand pounds per annum of this great increaſe has been produced by an increaſe in the poſt-office revenue, occaſioned chiefly by the late alteration in the manner of franking, and by the falling of the croſs poſts to the public, by the death of Mr. Allen; but theſe profits would probably, at leaſt certainly ought to, have been reſerved to the public, had the eſtabliſhment in the late reign been continued. At the foot of one of the accounts on our table is ſtated, "the amount of eight hundred thouſand pounds granted to his Majeſty from the 25th of October, 1760, to the 5th of January, 1777, is twelve millions nine hundred and ſixty-five thouſand five hundred and ſeventeen pounds four ſhillings and ninepence farthing." The produce as above exceeds the annuity by two millions three hundred and eighty-one thouſand two hundred and forty-one pounds nine ſhillings and a penny three farthings. But Parliament granted, to pay off the civil liſt debt, on the 5th of January 1769, out of the ſupplies for the year 1769, five hundred and thirteen thouſand five hundred and eleven pounds, which, being deducted, ſhews the gain to the public to be one million eight hundred and ſixty-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty pounds nine ſhillings and a penny three farthings. The bargain concluded for the public was of an annuity to the King of a clear eight hundred thouſand pounds, ſubject to no deductions or contingencies, for his life, on a ſolemn promiſe of that being made to bear all the expences of the civil liſt, and the royal houſhold. It was a fair compact of finance between the King and the ſubject, ratified by both parties. The moſt explicit aſſurances were given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the King's name, that no more ſhould be aſked, and that now his Majeſty could never be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of importuning this houſe with meſſages of perſonal concern.

L O N D O N, May 9.

On Monday the 28th ult. the Aurora's cargo of tobacco (a prize brought into Liverpool) divided into about 80 lots, was ſold by auction in one hour and a half, for upwards of 30,000 l.

The fact reſpecting Lord Percy is, in ſubſtance, as follows. After the affair at Trenton, Gen. Howe wrote to Lord Percy for 1500 men. Lord Percy did not immediately comply with this order; but returned for anſwer, that the enemy were collecting a large force near Providence, of which circumſtance he ſuppoſed Gen. Howe unacquainted; that he thought it his duty to repreſent this matter, and to add, that he apprehended it would be dangerous to the ſervice in that part, to ſend away ſo large a corps.

General Howe replied, that Lord Percy knew the conſequence of diſobedience of orders, that he would be tried by a court-martial, and would certainly be broke; that he (Gen. Howe) was inclined to ſhew his Lordſhip all the indulgence that his ſervices deſerved, at the ſame time he inſiſted upon his order being punctually obeyed.

The troops were ſent.

Lord Percy wrote an account of the whole affair, and ſent it (by the laſt veſſel from Rhode-Iſland) to his father, the duke of Northumberland; at the ſame time beſeeching his Grace, to lay him with all humility at his Majeſty's feet, and to ſolicit his immediate recall.

The Duke complied with his ſon's requeſt. The King was greatly ſurprized. Lord George Germaine was ſent for. His Lordſhip was ſurprized alſo, not having had the leaſt information of ſuch difference.

It is not known what has been done; but it is probable that General Robertſon, or General Pattiſon, who will ſet out this day to embark for New-York, will carry the deciſion.

May 10. The appearance of the American privateers in the Channel has ſo affected inſurance, that ſcarce any good names can be got to a policy, almoſt at any price.

The Joſeph, Kelly, from Meſſina to Hamburg, is taken by the Surprize Privateer, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Two Brothers, Batſon, from Gibraltar to London, is taken by the Freedom Privateer.

Authentic particulars, extracted from a private letter from Nantz, brought by the lateſt conveyance, are as follow:

"The Emperor of Germany hath done Dr. Franklin the honour of a viſit at his houſe, three miles from Paris, and was in conference with the Doctor for ſeveral hours. That his Imperial Majeſty propoſed to viſit England in the courſe of a few days, incog. That the Queen of France had, on every occaſion, expreſſed herſelf with the warmeſt attachment to the American intereſt. Advice had been received from New-England, that the march of General Arnold from that province, in order to ſtrengthen Ticonderoga againſt any force that ſhould be brought againſt it."

This morning 40 per cent. inſurance was offered on the Dutch mail that ſailed on Saturday laſt from Harwich for Helvoetſluys, no certain advice having yet been received of her arrival.

Letters from Amſterdam mention, that a large American privateer had put in there to repair, and was almoſt ready to ſail on a cruize; that ſhe had taken 7 or 8 prizes off Bermuda in November laſt.

Two men of war, of 20 guns each, are ordered to be fitted immediately for the coaſt of Africa, for the better protection of the Britiſh trade there.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, May 9.

"The Hollam, Foſter, from Liſbon to Southampton and this port, with wine and fruit, was taken on the 19th of laſt month, by the Riſing States privateer, of 16 guns, and carried into Port L'Orient, which privateer is ſince taken and brought in here by the Terrible man of war; and by a letter from Capt. Foſter at L'Orient, we are informed, that the veſſel and cargo are to be ſold at that port in a few days.

Extract of a Letter from Bantry, April 29.

"A meſſenger is juſt now come up to us with the news, that two American privateers had put into Beerhaven; they had each of them ſent their Longboats on ſhore to take in water, and had alſo purchaſed ſome live ſtock, for which they paid very honourably; they did not ſeem to be under any fear, though their force was not great, as carrying only 12 guns each, and about an hundred men. An expreſs is ſent to Dublin with an account of the above."

The Congreſs at Madraſs have entered into a partition treaty with the court of Delhi, in which the territorial juriſdiction has been properly ſettled.

When the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons arrived at the bar of the Houſe of Peers on Wedneſday, previous to the civil liſt bill receiving the royal aſſent, he made the following ſpeech:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"The bill which it is now my duty to preſent to your Majeſty, is intituled, "An Act for the better Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain;" to which your Commons humbly beg your Royal Aſſent.

"By this Bill, Sir, and the reſpectful circumſtances which preceded and accompanied it, your Commons have given the fulleſt and cleareſt proof of their zeal and affection for your Majeſty; for in a time of public diſtreſs, full of difficulty and danger, their conſtituents labouring under burthens almoſt too heavy to be borne, your faithful Commons poſtponed all other buſineſs; and, with as much diſpatch as the nature of their proceedings would admit, have not only granted to your Majeſty a large preſent ſupply, but alſo a very great additional revenue; great, beyond example; great beyond your Majeſty's higheſt expence.

"But all this, Sir, they have done in a well-grounded confidence, that you will apply wiſely, what they have granted liberally; and feeling, what every good ſubject muſt feel, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that, under the direction of your Majeſty's wiſdom, the affluence and grandeur of the Sovereign will reflect dignity and honour upon his people."

When the Speaker was returned from the Houſe of Peers, and had reported the bills to the Houſe, which his Majeſty had given the Royal aſſent to, a member got up and moved, "That the thanks of this Houſe be given to the Speaker, for the ſpeech made by him this day in the Houſe of Peers, upon preſenting the bill to his Majeſty, for the better ſupport of his Majeſty's houſhold, and the honour and dignity of the crown of Great-Britain, and that he be deſired to print the ſame." The queſtion was put, and agreed to *nem. con.*

F A L M O U T H (Caſco-Bay) July 24. 1777.

This day a man arrived here from Witch C[illegible]t, and informs, That laſt Sunday he was on boa[illegible] the Boſton frigate, Hector M'Neal, Eſq; commander, w[illegible] was then at anchor in that harbour. Captain M'Neal inf[illegible]s, that four weeks ago, Commodore Manly fell in wi[illegible] the Fox frigate of 28 guns, and after an engagement of 4 hours, the Fox was obliged to ſtrike to Commodore Manly; w[illegible]o loſt eight of his men in the engagement—Captain M'Neal has on board his ſhip, all the officers and part of the men, the officers are landed at the eaſtward, and the men (except four or five) are entered on board the Boſton. Captain M'Neal parted with Commodore Manly and the prize, off of Cape-Sables, laſt Saturday was a week.—Commodore Manly had taken ſeven fiſhermen, four of which he burnt, ſent two into port, and gave one to the priſoners.

B O S T O N, July 24.

Yeſterday four officers, priſoners, taken on board the Fox, arrived in town, under a proper guard, from the eaſtward, and were immediately ſent on board our priſon ſhip.

By an expreſs arrived here laſt Friday night from Manchester, in the State of Vermont, which he left on Tueſday the 15th inſt. we learn, That the enemy were then in poſſeſſion of and fortifying Caſtle-Town, on the Hampſhire grants, ſo called, and cutting a road through towards South Bay, in order to get to Fort-Ann—That there had been a battle at Hugbarton, between a body of our troops under the command of Colonel Ebenezer Francis, of the Maſſachuſetts State, and Colonel Hale, of the Hampſhire State, and about 2000 of the enemy, when our people retreated, being overpowered by numbers; that the loſs on our ſide was reported to be about 150 killed and miſſing, among the former were the abovementioned Cols. Francis and Hale—That there had been a ſecond engagement at or near Fort-Ann, between another body of our troops under the command of Col. Warner, and about 1500 of the enemy, when they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs—That it was reported and believed that the enemy in both actions had between 4 and 500 killed, and muſt have had a greater number wounded—And that Major Skeene (for whom Mr. Lovel was exchang'd) had got to Skeenſborough, with a number of tories and ſoldiers, and was determined to fortify and defend that place to the laſt extremity, being offered what aſſiſtance he required from the humane General Howe.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at Paris, dated May 1, 1777.

"All Europe is on our ſide of the queſtion as far as applauſe and good wiſhes can carry them. Thoſe who live under arbitrary power do nevertheleſs approve of liberty, and wiſh for it. They almoſt deſpair of recovering it in Europe; they read the tranſlations of our ſeperate colony conſtitutions with rapture, and there are ſuch numbers every where who talk of removing to America with their families and fortunes as ſoon as peace and our independence ſhall be eſtabliſhed, that 'tis generally believed we ſhall have a prodigious addition of ſtrength, wealth and arts, from the emigration of Europe, and 'tis thought that to leſſen or prevent ſuch emigration, the tyrannies eſtabliſhed they muſt relax and allow more liberty to their people; hence 'tis a common obſervation here that our cauſe is the cauſe of all mankind; and that we are fighting for their liberty in defending our own. 'Tis a glorious taſk aſſigned us by Providence, which has, I truſt, given us ſpirit and virtue equal to it, and will at laſt crown it with ſucceſs."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated Paris, May 27, 1777.

"There is juſt publiſhed in England a letter from Mr. Burke to the ſheriffs of Briſtol, in which he paints the preſent ſtate of Britain in ſtrong colours; but I think with truth we behold, ſays he, our native land, which uſed to ſit the envied arbiter of all her neighbours, reduced to a ſervile dependance on their mercy; acquieſcing in aſſurances of friendſhip which ſhe does not truſt; complaining of hoſtilities which ſhe dares not reſent; deficient to her allies; lofty to her ſubjects; ſubmiſſive to her enemies. Indeed our affairs are in a very bad condition. I do aſſure thoſe gentlemen who have prayed for war, and obtained the bleſſing they have ſought, that they are at this inſtant in very great ſtraits. The abuſed wealth of this country continues a little longer to feed its diſtemper. As yet they and their German allies of twenty hireling ſtates, have contended only with the unprepared ſtrength of our own infant colonies. But America is not ſubdued. Not one unattacked village which was originally adverſe, throughout that vaſt continent, has yet ſubmitted from love or terror. You have the ground you encamp on, and you have no more. The events of this war are of ſo much greater magnitude than thoſe who either wiſhed or feared it ever looked for, that this alone ought to fill every conſiderate mind with anxiety and diffidence. Wiſe men often tremble at the very things which fi[illegible] thoughtleſs with ſecurity. For many reaſons I [illegible] not chooſe to expoſe to public view the particulars of the ſtate in which you ſtood with regard to foreign powers dring the whole courſe of the laſt year. Whether you ar yet wholly out of danger from theſe powers, is more than I know, or than your rulers can devine. But even if I were certain of my ſafety, I could not eaſily forgive thoſe who had brought me into the *moſt dreadful perils*, becauſe by accidents, unforeſeen by them or me, I have eſcaped."

"I have not time to add my own reflections to the above; I will only ſay, that another year's brave and virtuous defence of our liberties, will probably put an end to our difficulties, and eſtabliſh our independence, which will probably be introductory to a proſperit of which we at preſent can ſcarce form a conception."

By a gentleman from New-York, we are credibly informed, that upwards of 4000 of General Howe's army were ſick, occaſioned by the fatigues and exceſſive heat of the weather, and drinking too freely of cold water, in their late precipitate retreat from the Jerſies.

Late on Monday night arrived an expreſs from Governor Cooke of Providence, with diſpatches for the Hon. Council, adviſing that 40 ſail of the enemy's veſſels were coming down the Sound, and 'twas conjectured were was bound to Rhode-Iſland.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Stephen Hills, to his Wife, dated Halifax, July 10, 1777.

"I was taken by the Flora frigate the 7th inſtant. I fought her as long as poſſible I could. All the people that were taken are on board the guard ſhip with me; this is the firſt day of my confinement; I have met with very kind treatment hitherto, and hope I ſhall have reaſon to ſay ſo at the laſt. When I was taken the Rainbow was in chace of the Hancock and Boſton almoſt out of ſight to the weſtward. I hope if Capt. Manley arrives he will ſend down a cartel for us, or we may ſtay a long time elſe. Mr. Adams in taking the ſhip Fox, got badly wounded in the left hand, but had got much better and in a fair way of doing well."

P R O V I D E N C E, July 19.

Saturday evening laſt a flag of truce came up the river from Newport, with baggage, &c. for General Preſcot. An officer, who came in the flag, ſtrongly ſolicited for leave to come up to town, and to have an interview with the General, which was not granted. The baggage, &c. was received, and next day the flag returned to Newport.

By ſome deſerters from Rhode-Iſland, we learn, that the capture of General Preſcot, threw the enemy into great confuſion. After recovering a little from their panic, parties were diſpatched to every quarter of the iſland in ſearch of their General; but finding him gone, they were obliged to conſole themſelves in beſtowing curſes and imprecations on the rebels. The command of the troops at Rhode-Iſland has devolved on General Smith.

Monday night laſt Enſign Clarke, of the Britiſh forces, who was taken priſoner on Rhode-Iſland about three months ſince, and had been ſent to Smithfield on his parole, ſtole a horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and attempted to eſcape. He got as far as Warren, where he procured a boat, and had put off with the ſaddle for Rhode-Iſland, but was ſoon re-taken, and has been ſince ſent to Worceſter goal.

N E W-L O N D O N, July 18.

Laſt Saturday a prize brig was ſent into port, taken by the ſloop Trumbull, Capt. Henry Billings, from this port. She has 5 or 6000 wt. of coffee, and ſome other articles on board.

H A R T F O R D, July 28.

Extract of a letter, dated Peek's-Kill, July 18.

"I have only time to tell you that I have juſt returned from a ſcout down to the ferry, called King's. We went with about 200 men, one 12 pounder and two braſs ſix pounders, to watch the motions of a 20 gun ſhip, a ſmall ſchooner and two row gallies. They came up as far as Haverſtraw-Bay on Wedneſday forenoon, and went down the river again this morning. They came ſo near us as to tempt us to ſend them one ſhot only, and that was ineffectual. We have not as yet learned the enemy's deſign, and remain in ſuſpence where we ſhall next proceed."

Laſt week Major-General Preſcot, lately taken priſoner at Rhode-Iſland, was brought under guard to Eaſt Windſor, where he is ſtationed, under the care of Capt. Ebenezer Grant.

K I N G S T O N *(Eſopus) July* 21.

We hear that upon the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga, our troops and milltia came in from all quarters in ſuch numbers, that there were ſoon after at Fort Edward and the poſts near it, an army of above 20,000 men, who, it is hoped, may in their turn drive General Burgoyne out of the country faſter than he came, and may alſo properly check and chaſtiſe thoſe Indians, and worſe Savages the Tories that joined them, who on the news of our quitting Ticonderoga, began to diſcover a hoſtile diſpoſition towards us, and that they were only reſtrained by fear from acting as open enemies.

July 28. We learn that ſome villainous deſigns of the enemy (befitting the baſeneſs of their cauſe) to be executed by their ſecret emiſſaries, in General Waſhington's camp, was lately diſcovered, and the actors properly puniſhed.

Extract of a letter, dated at Moſes's-Creek, July 23, *eight o'clock, P. M.*

"About noon the picket guard, of the party upon the fort Ann road, was attacked by Savages and Britiſh troops—we drove off the enemy, and in ſo doing had one man killed and ſcalped, twelve more killed and wounded, five of them mortally.—The loſs of the enemy, on this occaſion, is uncertain, but ſuppoſed to be conſiderable."

F I S H K I L L, July 31.

Extract of a letter from Moſes's Creek, July 26.

"We have juſt had a bruſh with the enemy at Fort Edward, and in which Lieut. Van Veghten, was moſt inhumanly butchered and ſcalped. Two ſerjeants and two privates were likewiſe killed and ſcalped, one of the latter had both his hands cut off. They took a young woman, Janey M'Crea, by name, out of a houſe at Fort Edward, carried her about half a mile into the buſhes, and there killed and ſcalped her in cold blood. They have killed and ſcalped another woman near the ſame place.

Laſt Monday was hanged at Fort Montgomery, one of Lord Howe's recruiting officers.

Laſt week another of the ſame gentlemen was hanged at Peek's-Kill.

Laſt Tueſday, two men were taken up and interrupted in their errand to General Howe. They, being both Germans, were recommended to one Freleigh, their countryman, a ſtaunch Tory, to direct them the road. They unluckily made a miſtake by calling on a Whig of the ſame name, who heard their enquiries and found out their errand; thinking it rather unſafe to let them paſs,

without a further examination into their *real buſineſs*, ſent them for that purpoſe, under convoy to the Commiſſioners at Poughkeepſie.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 6.

A LETTER from BENJAMIN FRANKLIN *and* SILAS DEANE, *Eſquires, to Lord* STORMONT, *the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Paris.*

MY LORD, *Paris, April 2d, 1777.*

WE did ourſelves the honor of writing ſome time ſince to your Lordſhip on the ſubject of exchanging priſoners; you did not condeſcend to give us any anſwer, and therefore we expect none to this; we however take the liberty of ſending you copies of certain Depoſitions which we ſhall tranſmit to Congreſs, whereby it will be known to your Court, that the United States are not unacquainted with the barbarous treatment their people receive, when they have the misfortune of being your priſoners here in Europe; and that if your conduct towards us is not altered, it is not unlikely that ſevere repriſals may be thought juſtifiable, from the neceſſity of putting ſome check to ſuch abominable practices.

For the ſake of *humanity*, it is to be wiſhed that men would endeavour to alleviate as much as poſſible the unavoidable miſeries attending a ſtate of war. It has been ſaid, that among the civilized nations of Europe the antient horrors of that ſtate are much diminiſhed; but the compelling men by chains, ſtripes and famine, to fight againſt their friends and relations, is a new mode of barbarity which your nation alone has the honour of inventing; and the ſending American priſoners of war to Africa and Aſia, remote from all probability of exchange, and where they can ſcarce hope ever to hear from their families, even if the unwholeſomneſs of the climate does not put a ſpeedy end to their lives, is a manner of treating captives, that you can juſtify by no other precedent or cuſtom, except that of the black Savages of Guinea.

We are, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servants,

B. FRANKLIN.
S. DEANE.

Lord Viſcount STORMONT.

To the above Letter the following inſolent reply was made:

"*THE King's Ambaſſador receives no letters from Rebels, except when they come to aſk Mercy.*"

The Depoſition of Eliphalet Downer, *Surgeon, taken in the Yankee privateer, is as follows:*

THAT after he was made a priſoner by Captains Roſs and Hodge, who took advantage of the generous conduct of Capt. Johnſon of the Yankee, to them his priſoners, and of the confidence he placed in them in conſequence of that conduct and their aſſurances, he and his countrymen were cloſely confined, yet aſſured that on their arrival in port they ſhould be ſet at liberty, and theſe aſſurances were repeated in the moſt ſolemn manner; inſtead of which, on their approach to land they were, in the hot weather of Auguſt, ſhut up in a ſmall cabin, the windows of which were ſpiked down and no air admitted, inſomuch that they were all in danger of ſuffocation from the exceſſive heat. Three or four days after their arrival in the river Thames, they were relieved from this ſituation in the middle of the night, hurried on board a tender and ſent down to Sheerneſs, where the deponent was put into the Ardent, and there falling ſick of a violent fever, in conſequence of ſuch treatment, and languiſhing in that ſituation for ſome time, he was removed, ſtill ſick, to the Mars, and notwithſtanding repeated petitions to be ſuffered to be ſent to priſon on ſhore, he was detained untilhaving the appearance of a mortification in his legs, he was ſent to Haſlar hoſpital, from whence, after recovering his health, he had the good fortune to make his eſcape. While on board thoſe ſhips and in the hoſpital, he was informed and believes, that many of his countrymen, after experiencing even worſe treatment than he, were ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, and many of thoſe taken at Quebec were ſent to the coaſt of Africa as ſoldiers.

The Depoſition of Captain Seth Clark, *of Newbury-Port, in the State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in America, is as follows:*

THAT on his return from Cape Nichola Mole to Newbury-Port, he was taken on the 17th of September laſt, by an armed ſchooner in his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, —— Coats, Eſq; commander, and carried down to Jamaica; on his arrival at which place, he was ſent on board the Squirrel, another armed veſſel, —— Douglaſs, Eſq; commander, where, although maſter and half owner of the veſſel in which he was taken, he was turned as a common ſailor before the maſt, and in that ſituation ſailed for England in the month of November, on the 25th of which month they took a ſchooner from Port a Pe to Charleſtown, South Carolina, to which place ſhe belonged, when the owner, Mr. Burt, and the maſter, Mr. Bean, were brought on board; on the latter's denying he had any ſhip papers, Capt. Douglas ordered him to be ſtripped, tied up and then whipped with a wire cat of nine tails, that drew blood every ſtroke, and then on his ſaying that he had thrown his papers overboard, he was untied and ordered to his duty as a common ſailor, with no place for himſelf or people to lay on but the decks. On their arrival at Spithead, the deponent was removed to the Monarch, and *there ordered to do duty as a foremaſt man*, and on his refuſing on account of inability to do it, he was threatened by the Lieutenant, a Mr. Stoney, that if he ſpoke one word to the contrary, he *ſhould be brought to the gang way* and there *ſeverely flogged.*

After this he was again removed and put on board the Barfleur, where he remained till the 10th of February. On board this ſhip the deponent ſaw ſeveral American priſoners, who were *cloſely confined* and *ironed*, with only *four mens allowance* to *ſix*. Theſe priſoners and others informed this deponent, that a number of American priſoners had been taken out of this ſhip, and ſent to the Eaſt-Indies and the coaſt of Africa, which he was told would have been his fate, had he arrived ſooner. This deponent further ſaith, that in Haſlar hoſpital, to which place on account of ſickneſs he was removed from the Barfleur, he ſaw a Captain Chaſe, of Providence, New-England, who told him, that he had been taken in a ſloop, of which he was half owner and maſter, on his paſſage from Providence to South-Carolina, by an Engliſh tranſport, and turned over to a ſhip of war, where he was confined *in irons* 13 weeks, *inſulted*, *beat* and *abuſed* by the *petty officers* and *common ſailors*, and on being releaſed from irons was ordered to do duty as a foremaſt-man until his arrival in England, when being dangerouſly ill he was ſent to ſaid hoſpital.

Paris, March 30, 1777.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 12, 1777.

"All Europe is for you—The ſeparate conſtitutions of the ſeveral States are alſo tranſlating and publiſhing here, which afford abundance of ſpeculation to the politicians of Europe, and it is a very general opinion, that if you ſucceed in eſtabliſhing your liberties, you will as ſoon as peace is reſtored, receive an immenſe addition of numbers and wealth from Europe, by the families who will go over to participate your privileges and carry their eſtates with them. Tyranny is ſo generally eſtabliſhed in the reſt of the world, that the proſpect of an aſylum in America for thoſe who love liberty, gives generaly joy, and your cauſe is eſteemed the cauſe of mankind. Slaves naturally become baſe as well as wretched; you are fighting for the dignity and happineſs of human nature. Glorious is it for the Americans to be called by Providence to this poſt of honour; curſed and deteſted will every one be that deſerts or betrays it."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, May 13, 1777.

"From every information I am able to obtain, our enemies are much preſſed to make a tolerable appearance this campaign. Something extraordinary muſt happen to enable the King of Great-Britain to gratify the malignity of his paſſions by continuing the war, ſhould this campaign fail. Whatever a man impelled by the moſt inimical diſpoſition can do, may be expected from him. It is certain he has made ſome conceſſions in the fiſhery to this Court, in hopes of keeping them quiet; but we need not be much afraid about the effect of them."

Extract of a letter from London, April 25.

"I ſaw Mr. —— to-day, and had a long converſation with him. He is a well inſtructed, cautious and ſenſible man, and though connected with government, he frankly acknowledged to me, that if the King's forces are not able this campaign to give a ſignal defeat to the American army, it would be impoſſible for Adminiſtration to ſupport another. Arms, he ſaid, were to decide the queſtion of independence; and people in power ſtill flattered themſelves with diſunion, and that Waſhington would not be able to collect an army ſtrong enough to reſiſt the exertions of Howe. He concluded by obſerving, that nothing leſs in his opinion than the intervention of Providence, could prevent the ruin of Britain."

Extract of a letter from France, dated May 22, 1777.

"Our privateers and cruizers in the channel have raiſed the inſurance in London. One of my friends here lately paid 10 per cent. between Dover and Calais. Capt. Conyngham imprudently returning into Dunkirk with two prizes, was apprehended, with his people, at the requeſt of the Court of England, and put into priſon, on pretence of piracy, but having a Commiſſion from Congreſs, they are diſcharged; the prizes however being reclaimed will be delivered up, the fitting out at Dunkirk being contrary to treaties, which muſt be obſerved till war is declared."

The enemy's fleet of men of war and tranſports, on board which all their troops (except ſome few at New-York and Staten-Iſland) are embarked, have been hovering about the Capes of the Delaware this week paſt, ſometimes ſtanding into the Bay, and out to ſea again, but on Friday laſt they diſappeared, and were not ſeen again when the laſt accounts came away.—The following letter was on Sunday laſt received from Mr. Fiſher, who is ſtationed near the Capes to watch the motions of the men of war which infeſt that quarter—

"*Lewis Town, Aug. 2, 1777, 8 o'clock, A. M.*

"When I wrote to you laſt, I acquainted you of a large fleet being near the Capes; they made for our bay till the evening, and I expected next morning to have ſeen them within the Cape, but when daylight appeared they were ſeveral leagues further out than they were the night before, which I imagine was owing to there being but very little wind and a whole ebb tide in the night; however at 9 o'clock, A. M. of the 31ſt ult. the Commodore, which was one of the neareſt ſhips to the Cape, fired a gun and hoiſted a flag, and bore down on the fleet, the wind being to the weſtward. About noon it fell calm, and about 2 o'clock, P. M. the wind came to the ſouthward, and the fleet ſtood off by the wind, except 4 frigates and 4 tenders, which are in and near our road. Juſt before ſun-ſet we were alarmed from the Light-houſe that the fleet was ſtanding in again: however, on the firſt of Auguſt they were entirely out of ſight. Whether they are gone to the Southward or Northward is not in my power to tell. When they diſappeared the wind was about South. I ſhould have ſent off this expreſs before, but delayed it from reports being often brought that they were ſtanding in again. The Roebuck went off with the fleet, and has not been ſeen ſince. HENRY FISHER."

"N. B. Nehemiah Field and Samuel Edwards, both pilots, went on board the enemy's ſhips from the beach."

IN CONGRESS, *July 30.*

Whereas the States of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Delaware, are in danger of an immediate invaſion from the enemy's army, a powerful fleet being daily expected within the Capes of Delaware; and there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that the enemy will endeavour to ſecure, without delay, all the cattle, horſes and teams, which are expoſed to the water, in order to ſubſiſt their army and facilitate their military operations; and whereas the preventing of this meaſure is not only highly conduſive to the general weal, but will ultimately tend to ſecure the property of the good people of theſe States from cruel ravages.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Powers of the States of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Delaware, to cauſe the horſes, waggons, carts, cattle and other live ſtock, contiguous to the bay and river Delaware, to be removed into the interior parts of the country, whenever the arrival of the enemy's forces at the capes ſhall announce the neceſſity and propriety of ſuch a meaſure.

Reſolved, That all Continental officers, and officers of the militia in Continental pay, in the ſaid States, do afford the ſaid Executive Powers ſuch aid and aſſiſtance, in performing this ſervice, as they may require.

July 31.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Authorities of each of the United States, to divide their reſpective States into diſtricts, and to appoint a proper perſon in each diſtrict to recruit men to fill up the regiments raiſed in ſuch State; that they take good ſecurity of the perſon ſo appointed for the faithful diſcharge of his duty, and rendering juſt accounts of all public monies that ſhall come to his hands; and that they allow for each able bodied recruit ſo raiſed, who ſhall enliſt for three years or during the war, the ſum of eight dollars, in full for his trouble and expence; that where no proviſion for ſecuring deſerters has already been made by the laws of the State, they give to each perſon ſo appointed, full power to take up and ſecure all deſerters that ſhall come within their reſpective diſtricts, and where force is neceſſary for this purpoſe, that they direct the officers of the militia to give ſuch aſſiſtance as ſhall be required; that they allow him the ſum of Five Dollars for every deſerter ſo taken up and ſecured, in full for his trouble and expence therein; and for the encouragement of men to enter the ſervice, they ſhall have liberty at the time of their enliſtment, to make choice of the regiment, troop or company in which they will ſerve, provided ſuch regiment, troop or company is not full, if it is, they may chooſe any other regiment, troop or company, which is not full, which ſhall be entered againſt their names, and returned to the officer appointed to receive ſuch recruits, who ſhall, at the time they are ſent to join their corps, tranſmit the ſame to the General or commanding officer.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Authorities of each of the United States, to appoint convenient places of rendezvous, in their reſpective States, for receiving recruits and deſerters; and that they tranſmit to General Waſhington, with as much expedition as poſſible, the names of ſuch places of rendezvous, in order that proper officers may be ſent to receive recruits and deſerters.

Reſolved, That General Waſhington be directed to order all Continental officers, now abſent from their corps, forthwith to join them, except only ſuch as the General ſhall think neceſſary to receive recruits, and march them to the army. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character at Martinico, St. Pierre, June 24, 1777.

"The Act of Parliament that was lately paſſed for the purpoſe of deſtroying our commerce, by impriſoning our ſeamen, has begun to operate among the iſlands. All Americans that are now taken, are cloſely confined until an opportunity offers for ſending them to Great-Britain."

IN CONGRESS, *July 29, 1777.*

Reſolved, That an enquiry be made into the reaſons of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and into the conduct of the General Officers who were in the Northern department at the time of the evacuation.

That a Committee be appointed to digeſt and report the mode of conducting the enquiry.

JULY 30.

Reſolved, That Major General St. Clair, who commanded at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, forthwith repair to Head Quarters.

AUGUST 1.

Reſolved, That Major General Schuyler be directed to repair to Head Quarters.

That General Waſhington be directed to order ſuch General Officer as he ſhall think proper, immediately to repair to the Northern department, to relieve Major General Schuyler in his command there.

That Brigadier Poor, Brigadier Patterſon, and Brigadier Roche de Fermoy, be directed to repair to Head Quarters.

AUGUST 3.

Reſolved, That General Waſhington be directed to order the General whom he ſhall judge proper to relieve General Schuyler in his command, to repair with all poſſible expedition to the Northern department, giving him directions what number of the militia to call in from the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania.

That notice be immediately ſent the executive powers of the ſaid States, and that they be earneſtly requeſted to get the militia in thoſe parts of their reſpective States moſt contiguous to the Northern department, ready to march at a moment's warning, and to ſend, with all poſſible expedition, ſuch parts of them as the General commanding in the Northern department ſhall require, to ſerve till the 15th of November, if not ſooner relieved by Continental troops, or diſmiſſed by the Commanding Officer of the department, and be entitled to Continental pay and rations.

That the Commanding Officers in the Northern department have diſcretionary power to make requiſitions on the States aforeſaid, from time to time, for ſuch additional numbers of the militia to ſerve in that department as he ſhall judge neceſſary for the public ſervice.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to Congreſs, that General Waſhington is of opinion that the immediate recal of all the Brigadiers from the Northern department may be productive of inconvenience to the public ſervice:

Reſolved, That the order of Congreſs of the firſt day of this month, reſpecting the ſaid Brigadiers, be ſuſpended, until Gen. Waſhington ſhall judge it may be carried into effect with ſafety.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

We hear that Major General GATES is appointed to command in the Northern department, with orders immediately to repair thither.

Montgomery township, July 26, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons that have ſerved in their own turns or others, in the Firſt Claſs, Fourth Battalion, Philadelphia county Militia, in Captain JOSIAH HART's company, then under the command of Colonel DANIEL HEISTER, to meet at the houſe of Colonel WILLIAM DEANS, in Horſham townſhip, the 9th day of Auguſt next, then and there to deliver up all public arms, accoutrements, &c. and receive the remainder of their pay due.

GEORGE SMITH, Sub-Lieutenant.

N. B. They are deſired to meet at ten o'clock.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Cantwell's Bridge, New-Caſtle county, about the 12th of July laſt, a ſmall dark bay MARE, low in fleſh, about 6 years old, near 14 hands high, a natural pacer, travels wide behind, has a thin mane and ſwitch tail, low before, wags her head, and is ewe-necked. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo as the owner mey get her again, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and for the mare and thief, if convicted, the ſum of Five Pounds, paid by JOHN ENOS. § 5s.

STRAYED from the plantation, late Aaron Athbridge's, in Goſhen, on the 11th of July laſt, a black MARE, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, a natural pacer, the mane hangs on the near ſide. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL MEREDITH.

WAS STOLEN, on the 29th of July, out of the field of the ſubſcriber, living near the Gulph Mill, in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a blind halter, paces and trots, about ſeven years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe, if brought home, paid by ABRAHAM NANNA. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1777.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, near the Crooked Billet, on the Old York Road, when in Camp, a young half-blooded black MARE, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, very good carriage, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter J, and on the near buttock with the letters C. T. Whoever delivers the ſaid mare to Mr. William Carſon, Tavern-keeper, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſecures the thief, if ſtolen, in any goal, ſhall receive for the mare Six Dollars, and for the thief Eight Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by either Mr. William Carſon, or the owner, FRANCIS NICHOLS. ¶

Philadelphia, July 19, 1777.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Commons, near the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties of this city, the 13th inſtant, a red roan MARE, 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before; ſhe haſt a very ſore back, being hurt by the ſaddle. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to LEWIS GUION, living between Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite the Barracks, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from Mary-Ann Furnace, in York county, Pennſylvania, near the Line of Maryland, on the night of the 13th of July 1777, two indented ſervant men, viz.

William Kelly, an Iriſhman, about 20 years of age, of a ſandy complexion, brown hair, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; talks a little with the brogue: Had on, and took with him, a light coloured homeſpun coat, ſhort made, lined with linen, and an under jacket of the ſame, a pair of tow trowſers, and a pair of check ditto, a good felt hat, good ſhoes, with braſs buckles, a good homeſpun ſhirt, &c.

Francis Miles, an Engliſhman, about 20 years of age, of a fair complexion, a good countenance, has dark brown hair, is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has good learning, and a number of books with him; has a remarkable ſcar under the left ſide of his chin, near his throat: Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, jacket and breeches, with gilt buttons, a light claret coloured ſurtout, a good fine ſhirt, and a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, with braſs buckles.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, in any of the Continental goals of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for eithes of them, together with reaſonable charges, if brought home.

‖ 10s. GEO. ROSS, GEO. EGE.

Worceſter, State of Maryland, July 10, 1777.

RUN *away from this county, on Saturday, the 5th of this inſtant, a certain* Elijah Iſaacs, *who for ſome time paſt lived with the ſubſcriber, in the character of an Overſeer; he is a middle-ſized man, wears a brown ſaggathy coat, which is remarkable for having a piece ſet in on one of the ſhoulders; his eyes are very ſmall, hair ſtrait, and ſpeaks remarkable quick. There is about £ 1400 in counterfeit Thirty Dollar Bills, that was lately taken from one* Solomon Fucitt, *of Suſſex county (who has likewiſe made his eſcape) that is miſſing; which it is ſuppoſed the ſaid* Iſaacs *has taken off with him, as it was locked up in a room in which he ſlept the night before he went of. There went off with him, a certain* Kendal Hyſlop, *who formerly belonged to Captain* Solomon Long's *company, of Maryland Regulars; he has a very red head, and is remarkably homely, which is all the diſcription can be given of him.* Iſaacs *went off on a ſmall bay Mare, and it is ſuppoſed he has to the amount of Sixty or Seventy Pounds in good money with him. It is ſuppoſed he carried off a holland ruffled ſhirt, marked on the hip with the letters S. B. It is generally imagined he intends for the back parts of Virginia or North-Carolina; it is hoped that all friends to their country, in whoſe way the ſaid* Iſaacs *may happen, will endeavour to ſecure him.*

‖ 7 ſ 6. SMITH BISHOP.

Weſt-Caln, Cheſter County, July 15, 1777.

THE following articles were laſt night ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, viz. a brown regimental coat, faced with yellow; two jacket, one white, the other ſtriped with red and white; a pair of buckſkin breeches, almoſt new; a pair of ſhoes; a beaver hat, bound with ſilk ferret; a ſilver hatband, a ſilver watch. The thief is a deſerter from the Engliſh army, named Henry Mitchell, near 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years of age, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſhort black hair, tied behind; he had on him a Regular coat of the Tenth regiment, faced with yellowr Whoever ſecures ſaid clothes and thief, ſhall have Eight Pounds reward, or in proportion for any of the clothes. ‖ 7 ſ 6. PATRICK SHIELDS.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

By the Subſcriber, living on the premiſes,

ONE Hundred Acres of LAND, in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, two miles from the Crooked-Billet, with four fields of about 13 acres, water in every field, about five acres of good watered meadow, and about ninety apple-trees in their prime of bearing, good grafted fruit; with tolerable good log buildings, a good ſpring near the door, with good timber ſufficient for the place, and in good repair; ſituate near two public great roads. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to

§ 7 ſ 6. JOHN BROOKS.

Plumſted Townſhip, Bucks County, Pennſylvania, July 22, 1777

WHEREAS a certain man came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, and, upon his requeſt, I lent him my mare, bridle, and ſaddle, all of which he promiſed to return the ſame day; which promiſe he hath not yet fulfilled, and I have reaſon to believe he doth not intend it; he was of about the middle ſize, and appeared to be about middle age; had on a claret coloured ſurtout, a nankeen jacket, a felt hat, black ſtockings, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; it is unknown what name he will go by, he having changed it before, but on his application to Thomas Dyer, Eſq; and taking the teſt, he obtained a certificate by the name of *John Snider*; ſaid he came from Long-Iſland ſome time ſince, but laſt from Abington.---The mare has neither brand nor ear-mark, was 5 years old laſt ſpring, of a bay colour, about 14 hands high, low before, and holds her head remarkably low, ſhe was ſhod before, and can both pace and trot, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle; the ſaddle was about half-worn, made on an Engliſh tree, the ſeat hogſkin, with a blue ſweat-cloth, bound with yellow; the bridle kirb, with a running rein. Any perſon that can give intelligence of them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have *Five Pounds* reward, or *Four Pounds* for the mare only.

¶ 10s. EDWARD GOODE.

WANTED on a MEADOW FARM,

A MAN that underſtands buying, ſelling, and grazing of Cattle, and the care of Horſes.---A middle-aged Woman, that has been uſed to country buſineſs, in the ſtation of a Houſekeeper, who would take care of a ſmall family. Such perſons, applying to the PRINTERS hereof, will hear of good encouragement. ¶ 7 ſ 6.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, at the Mouth of Mahoning, Northumberland county, about the 7th of May laſt, a BAY HORSE, a natural pacer, about 14½ hands high, 9 years old, remarkable high bone on his rump, both hind hoofs white, and ſome white on his face. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may get him, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 7 ſ 6. DANIEL MONTGOMERY.

Billing's-Port, July 27, 1777.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED about the 20th inſtant, from Capt. Ezekiel Letts's company, of the firſt battalion, of Philadelphia militia, commanded by Col. William Bradford, a certain *Charles Millon*, a ſhoemaker by trade; he has been out in the firſt battalion of Pennſylvania regulars, laſt year, and ſometimes wears old uniform, viz. brown faced with green; he is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal on the continent, or brings him to his company, at Billing's-Port, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

EZEKIEL LETTS, Captain.

War-Office, July 28, 1777.

ANY Perſon or Perſons who will undertake the Supply of the Army with Beer, Cyder, Vegetables, Soap, Vinegar and Sour Crout, or any of theſe Articles, on ſending his or their Propoſals in Writing to the Board of War, will be treated with; and if his or their Propoſals are deemed reaſonable, Contracts will be immediately entered into with him or them, on Behalf of the United States, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

By order of the Board.

RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

The ſeveral Printers are deſired to inſert the above Advertiſement in their Papers.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, *next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

[Price Two Thirds of a Dollar.]

THE IRISH CHIEF; or PATRIOT KING. A new TRAGEDY. Performed at the THEATRE in SMOCK-ALLEY, DUBLIN. Written by FRANCIS DOBBS. *At the ſame place is alſo juſt publiſhed (price Two Thirds of a Dollar)*

ALONZO AND ORMISINDA.

A new TRAGEDY. In Five Acts. As it is performed at the THEATRE-ROYAL, in DRURY-LANE. Written by Mr. HOME, Author of the Tragedy of Douglaſs.

Et mentam ſtrinxit patriæ pietatis imago. Virgil.

So fair an Image of paternal Duty touches the Soul.

N. B. Books for Books are given in exchange, or ready money for old books, by ROBERT BELL, at his Book Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in the Borough of Cheſter, on the evening of the 11th inſtant, a black MARE, about four years old; ſhe came down the Great-Valley road the day before. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

Cheſter, July 24, 1777. § THOMAS PILKINGTON, jun.

Downing's-Town, July 21, 1777.

CAME into the incloſures of the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 17th inſtant, two valuable MARES, the one a Bay, with a ſucking Colt at her ſide; the other a Sorrel, with a bald face, both in good order; they have each of them other marks than are herein deſcribed. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania.

¶ RICHARD CHEYNEY.

Manor of Moreland, July 15, 1777.

CAME *to the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, on the 11th inſtant, a dark brown horſe* COLT, *about 3 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome marks of the hopples on his fetlocks, trots natural; the owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to* JOSEPH BUTLER.

RICHARD SKELLON, Braſs-Founder,

At the Corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

GIVES ready Money for old BRASS and COPPER, at the following Rates, viz. Four Shillings per Pound for Sheet Braſs; Three Shillings and Sixpence for yellow Braſs and Copper; Two Shillings and Sixpence for Bell Metal; and One Shilling and Threepence for coarſe or Cock Metal. ¶

GOOD BARLEY and MALT, are received at Market Price, at MORRIS's BREWERY, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.---Thoſe Perſons who have Caſks lately belonging to ANTHONY MORRIS, jun. deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to return them, or give Information where they may be had, to THOMAS MORRIS, at ſaid Brewery.

RUN away, on Monday, the 14th inſtant (July) from JOHN LE TELIER, Silverſmith, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Negroe wench, named NELL, about 17 or 18 years of age, ſhort and thick; ſhe carried away with her ſundry lincey and linen clothes. a woman's black hat, lined with red, half-worn ſhoes, with large ſquare white metal buckles. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe wench, or ſecures her in any goal, and gives information to the ſaid Le Telier, or to the ſubſcriber, at the mill, formerly Butler's, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges.

† 7 ſ 6. THOMAS HOCKLEY.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away on the 17th inſtant (July) from the ſubſcriber, in the Borough of Lancaſter, a Negroe fellow, named YORK, or may call himſelf ROGER, about 18 years of age, thin viſage, out mouthed, and very black; has a ſore leg, occaſioned by the ſtroke of a horſe, which occaſions him to walk lame; he had on, and took with him, a new home made cloth-coloured coating coat, with country made white metal buttons, and a red collar to it, two ſtriped jackets, ſeveral ſhirts, and tow trowſers, a good caſtor hat, good ſhoes, with ſteel buckles in them; he ſtole from one of the Heſſian priſoners of war one Engliſh guinea, two Spaniſh milled dollars, and two Continental dollars. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that he and the money may be had again, ſhall have the above reward; or for the fellow alone, with his clothes, Ten Dollars, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

10s. MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

Milford Hundred, Cæcil County, Maryland, July 28, 1777.

RUN away, on the 25th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant woman, named CATHERINE CAR, about 21 or 22 years of age, of a black complexion, and middle ſtature; had on, and took with her, a light chintz gown, one dark ditto, a black ſilk cloak, black ſkirt, a good fine ſhift, ſtriped kenting apron, a white gauze handkerchief, an old brown ſkirt, old calicoe ſhort gown, and a black ſilk hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, or brings her to her maſter, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS M'CUTCHON. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, July 22, from the ſubſcriber, living in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Negroe Boy, named JESS, about ten years of age; had on a white linen upper waiſtcoat, a grey worſted under ditto, and black breeches; he took a very precipitate reſolution to decamp, inſomuch that he did not ſtay to put on his hat or ſhoes; he has a very modeſt pleaſant countenance, is a trim active cunning lad, and remarkably handſome for one of his colour; he is ſubtle enough to give a good account of himſelf, can furniſh a very indifferent ſtory, with an excellent complexion, and anſwer intricate queſtions without heſitation. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Boy, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ 7 ſ 6. ENOCH EDWARDS.

WAS taken up, on the 4th inſtant, a black MARE, branded on both of her buttocks, 14½ hands high, and is ſuppoſed to be 12 or 13 years old; ſhe has ſeveral remarkable natural marks. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away; ſhe may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's, in Downing's-town, Cheſter county.

July 10, 1777. ¶ DAVID GILL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 6th inſtant, a black COW, ſome white under her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 24, 1777. ‖ 7 ſ 6. JACOB CASTER.

WAS LEFT (ſuppoſed to be forgotten) at the Store of JOHN OLDEN, in Second-ſtreet, two doors below the Church, ſundry Articles contained in a Bag, among which were a little Tea, Sugar, and ſome Linen Cloth. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again. *July 26, 1777.* ¶ 2 ſ 6.

SIX TEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 20th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſmall blaze and ſnip, branded on the near ſhoulder I. C. hath been cut of the houghs, by which his eyes are ſomewhat diſfigured, ſome white on one of his fore feet and between his hind legs and hinder part of his belly. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo as he may be proſecuted and the owner get his horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 22, 1777. ¶ JAMES LOCKHART.

A MAN SLAVE, about 20 years of age, to be ſold, not for his good qualities, though he has many, he is luſty, ſtrong, active and healthy, has had the ſmall-pox, can ſow, reap and mow, plow and drive a team, cut and maul, and has worked three years in a blackſmith's ſhop, there is no better hand to blow and ſtrike; it appears to me, he would be worth any two common hands at a Forge or Iron-works. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have him for 150l. and nothing leſs, being now offered near that ſum in my own neighbourhood, but rather choſe to ſend him ſome diſtance from his fellow ſervants, on account of his bad examples, viz. dealing rather freely with the property of others, to ſupport him in gambling; the purchaſer may have him, by applying to JAMES PEARCE, Eſq; at George-Town, Eaſtern-Shore, Maryland; for good ſecurity, ſeven years credit may be had on the purchaſe. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

York-town in York County, July 21, 1777.

BROUGHT to my houſe, on the 26th day of April laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 11 or 12 years old, ſhe is hip ſhot; this creature it is ſaid was preſſed in the Jerſey, and put into the Continental ſervice, for which reaſon the Committee of this town ordered the mare into my ſtable, where ſhe hath been fed ſince. At the ſame time there was alſo ordered to my houſe, an old Jerſey Waggon; and as I have applied to ſeveral Quarter-Maſters to receive the ſaid creature, but none have thought proper to receive her. I do therefore give this public notice, that unleſs the proper owner comes and proves his property, pays the coſt, and takes her away, I will ſell the ſaid mare and waggon, at public ſale, at the expiration of three weeks after this date.

‖ 7 ſ 6. ANDREW NEBINGER.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM, next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet,

HAS for ſale, the following Goods, which he will ſell, as low as the times will admit, for caſh, either wholeſale or retail; Rich pearl coloured ſattin, of the beſt quality; ſtriped and changeable mantuas; ducapes, white figured modes, durants, ratinets, cotton velvets, ſeveral ſorts of worſted, thread and cotton hoſe; mens thread and leather gloves; womens ſilk, cotton, thread, and leather mitts; mens ſilk caps; nankeens, table cloths, bengal, black and white blond lace, ſilk and ferret ſtay-laces, Scotch and home made threads, white ſtay-binding, copper-plate curtain patterns, bobbins, tapes, needles, beſt pound pins, ivory-mounted fans, pearl necklaces, beads, plated tankards, ſalt cellars, ſervers, cordial cups, and labels for decanters; japanned waiters of various ſizes; looking glaſſes; carving knives and forks, bellows, chiſſels, plain irons, hinges, raſps, two feet rules, ſhoemakers ſize-ſticks, wood ſcrews, ſprigs, door bolts; temple ſpectacles, with ſteel caſes; braſs and glaſs ink-pots, cork-ſcrews, pewter tea-ſpoons, japanned tea-tongs, razor-metal ſciſſars; childrens knives; fountain-pens; and a good aſſortment of china, viz. diſhes, blue and white and enamelled bowls, of various ſizes; enamelled cups and ſaucers; blue and white ſugar-diſhes, butter-boats; blue and white and enamelled tea pots, cream jugs; ornamental jars and beakers; tureens; ornamental figures; one complete dining table ſetts, one tea table ditto; ſundry queen's ware, and a variety of glaſs ware, ſome of which is ſuitable for apothecaries; a few electrical globes; old Jamaica ſpirits; genuine old Madeira wine; cinnamon, mace, roll brimſtone, and choice indigo; writing paper, bibles, prayer books, blank books, with a number of other books, too tedious to mention.

Carliſle, July 3, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO-STORY Stone HOUSE, in High-ſtreet, in the town of Carliſle, two rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole houſe, a good kitchen, ſtable, and garden; a two ſtory log houſe, in Pitt's-ſtreet, four rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, ſtable, and garden; both in good repair; three lots on High-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe; on one of which is a log houſe, a ſtone kitchen, and a good garden; there is on the two other lots a large barn, and a ſtable; one improved lot on High-ſtreet; all the above lots are pattented, and at ſeven ſhillings ſterling groundrent, only one which is at fifteen ſhillings: Alſo ſeveral out lots, near the town; one tract of land, in Kiſacoquiles Valley, containing near 500 acres, on which are two ſmall improvements; the land is good wheat land, well timbered and watered, warranted and ſurveyed, at an halfpenny ſterling per acre quitrent; 380 acres of good land in the weſt end of ſaid Valley, near the Proprietaries Manor; about 20 acres of good meadow may be made, warranted and ſurveyed, at a halfpenny ſterling per acre quitrent; 400 acres in the eaſt end of ſaid Valley, adjoining Alexander M'Nutt, ſurveyed on location; about 1200 acres of woodland, on Standing Stone Creek, adjoining William M'Aleuir, ſurveyed on location; 1013 acres of good land, warranted and ſurveyed, at a halfpenny ſterling per acre quitrent, 4 miles from Bedford, in Cumberland Valley, on which were made, five years ago, two ſmall improvements; about ſixty acres of good meadow may be made: Eight tracts of unimproved land, in Weſtmoreland county, of the beſt quality. The ſubſcriber will attend at Hannah's town, in order to ſhew thoſe lands, about the middle of October next, or will treat for them ſooner. For further particulars, and terms of ſale, apply to JOHN MONTGOMERY, in Carliſle. ‖ 16s. 4w.

COPPERAS of the beſt Quality,

TO BE SOLD BY

BENJAMIN TOWN, at the Corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe.

Conſiderable allowance will be made to thoſe who buy a quantity.

N. B. He gives the higheſt price for old COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, or LEAD. ¶

Lancaſter, July 17, 1777.

BENJAMIN HARBESON, *from* Philadelphia,

NOW carries on the Copperſmith's Buſineſs, at the South-weſt Corner of King and Queen-ſtreets, Lancaſter, where he makes Stills of all Sizes, Fullers, Brewers and Saltpetre Coppers. He has Stills of various Sizes, ready made, for Sale.

WANTED,

A SERVANT WOMAN, who is capable of all kind of houſework, except cooking; ſhe muſt be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a perſon as this advertiſement may ſuit, would procure good wages, by applying to the printers. July 15. 4 w.

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